



PUBLIC OFFICE

IS A

PUBLIC TRUST.

—Grover Cleveland.

A Case in which the Trust was Betrayed by an Official,

YET HE ASKS THAT GREATER TRUST

Be Confided to His Keeping by the People of Ohio County.

THE RECORD OF A. A. FRANZHEIM,

Late Secretary of the Gas Board and Democratic Nominee

FOR THE HIGH OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

The exposure of his Shortage as Secretary of the Gas Works in the Intelligencer the Talk of the Town, and his Defeat Conceded by Many of his Friends—Other Officials Refuse to Talk about the Case, but Nobody Denies the Truth of the Intelligencer's Statements in the Matter. Some of the History of the Case Reviewed.

No publication ever made in Wheeling could have been more eagerly sought and earnestly read than that in the Intelligencer of yesterday which dealt with the shortage of A. A. Franzheim, late secretary of the board of gas trustees and now Democratic nominee for sheriff.

Those who do not subscribe for the paper bought or borrowed it. Everybody wished to know the inside of a matter which has been talked about from the day it was brought out by Democrats to defeat Franzheim for the nomination, and which for the past two or three weeks has been more talked about than anything else in Wheeling.

After all that has been said the publication was still a surprise to the great body of the people who had no idea that without an official investigation it would be possible to get so circumstantial an account of the affair. Others were surprised to know such a thing could happen in the gas board and be unknown to the trustees, until its faithful servant had gone out of office. There was, of course, very much comment on the action of the board of gas trustees condoning an offense of this grave character, instead of promptly taking steps towards prosecution. The feature of the publication which impressed everybody was that Franzheim, after he had gone out of office, was forced to pay back \$6,412.24. It had been said by his friends that there was nothing very much in the affair except that he had paid the gas bills of a few poor people, and this explanation in his behalf had made some impression. There were thoughtful people, however, who at once saw the absurdity of the explanation.

A FLIMSY ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN.

It wasn't at all likely that he would pay out of his own pocket over six thousand dollars in gas bills for poor people, because it was well known that he hadn't the money to pay it with. Since it has been shown beyond question that he did nothing of the kind, some of his friends who had been deceived by this flimsy explanation have turned in disgust and indignation. It may be said that no gas bills paid for poor people figured in the matter at all. After reading the publication in yesterday's Intelligencer everybody was amazed that a man having these ugly facts hovering over him would be so bold as to go before the public for the most important office in the most important county in the state, and by so doing challenge close scrutiny of his official career. Some Democrats predicted that he would be taken off the ticket, and they found some comfort in this thought, until it was represented to them that he would not go off and could not be forced off.

ITS TRUTH APPARENT.

Nobody doubted, because nobody could doubt, the truth of this statement, and everybody was anxious to know how Franzheim and his remaining supporters could meet it. His friends in Council and the gas board were severely criticized for not having gone on promptly with the investigation, which they could have allowed to drag up to election day, when it would have been too late for any good to be accomplished by bringing out the facts as the Intelligencer has brought them out. One of these Democratic politicians said:

"It was thought to be best to let the time go by without an investigation, but it is plain now that an investigation could have been managed so as to do very much less damage than has been done."

This expression of opinion agrees in spirit with one very generally heard on the streets yesterday—"This defeats Franzheim. The people of Ohio county won't elect any man sheriff with such a record as that."

All over the city Democrats, who are at the same time good citizens, were free to declare that they would not vote for Franzheim and would do all they could towards his defeat. On every hand people were asking "What are they going to do about it?" "What can Franzheim do?" There were many answers to these questions. One was that in time to make a sensation and too late for the matter to be met and shown up, Franzheim would bring a libel suit against the Intelligencer, of course without any intention of over having it tried, merely to make the impression which he sought to create in his communication to Council, when he declared that the Intelligencer had been publishing libellous articles concerning him. Opinions differed as to whether these tactics would be re-

sorted to, but there seemed to be a very general opinion on this point, that no such dodge as that would impress anybody, and that Franzheim has closed his own case himself when he made good the amount of his shortage.

THE CASE NOT ENDED.

The fact of his having made good the shortage was taken hold of by his friends as an argument in his behalf, and it was said that this settled the whole case in his favor. They were very quickly reminded that in the eye of the law no case of this character is settled by refunding money improperly taken, and that if the prosecuting attorney of Ohio county had the courage to do his duty there would still be a prosecution under the laws of West Virginia which would keep Franzheim too busily engaged to give much attention to libel and slander suits. For the past few weeks he has told on the streets that he had a list of all the people who had been slandering him, and in his own good time he intended to prosecute them.

A very interesting feature of the publication in yesterday's Intelligencer was the interview with Mr. Howard P. Wilkinson, auditor of the gas board. Up to this time Mr. Wilkinson had refused to say anything, although everybody knew by reason of his connection with the board and his familiarity with its accounts he was thoroughly conversant with the whole case.

ENDORSED BY HIGH AUTHORITY.

The force of the exposure was greatly strengthened by Mr. Wilkinson's testimony that the statement submitted to him by the Intelligencer was an accurate statement of facts and presented the case truthfully and fairly. There was no way to get over this, although Franzheim's friends got their heads together early in the day to devise ways and means, and last night it was understood that they had fixed up something as the best they could to help him out of the hole and into the sheriff's office. It was understood that one of the schemes under contemplation and perhaps decided upon was to attack the character of Moffat, Republican nominee for sheriff, and it was whispered that this attack would make its appearance in this morning's Register.

Another suggestion was to go to work at once on the vindication and bring in a white-washing report. It was offered in behalf of this plan of campaigning that the vindication would come too late and that the public would have no confidence in any such report.

Still another scheme was to get the gas trustees to join in a letter saying that when Franzheim went out of the board's employ his books balanced. This view was not thought to be very promising, for a document of this kind has been understood to be in existence for some time, and to have been used quietly in Franzheim's interest. The question does not turn on the balancing of the books, and that they were short is conclusively proved by the fact that Franzheim was forced to make them good. This he did by raising the money in bank on notes endorsed for him. Turn which way they would, his supporters were unable to devise anything which all of them could agree upon as at all likely to help him out of his scrape. The blow had come and there was no way to stand up against it.

MR. DUNLEVY DOES NOT TALK.

An Intelligencer reporter yesterday tried to interview the gas trustees, but failed. Messrs. Shaffer and Schultz were not seen, though calls were made at their places of business on the South Side. President Dunlevy was encountered and asked what he had to say about the publication in yesterday's Intelligencer.

"I have nothing to say," he responded. The reporter told him he did not want to crossquestion him if he was determined not to talk, and asked, "Has any meeting of the gas board and Council committee on lights been called?" "Not that I know of."

"Will one be called?" "You say you do not want to crossquestion me, and then you go on doing it."

"No, I do not want to crossquestion you, but I thought perhaps you would not object to answering that question."

"I said I do not desire to talk about it."

"I thought perhaps in view of the publication in this morning's Intelligencer the trustees might feel as if they were called on to say something."

"I do not believe in forestalling a matter of that sort."

"That reminds me that I heard a rumor to-day that Messrs. Shaffer and Schultz propose to make some sort of a statement to exonerate Mr. Franzheim, and that it is due about next Monday. I suppose there can be no credence placed in such a report."

Mr. Dunlevy was silent.

"Of course an individual statement of that character, brought out on the eve of the election would have little weight."

So far as was apparent to the reporter Mr. Dunlevy was not interested in his conversation, and he let it drift upon other subjects, and after a very pleasant chat, bade Mr. Dunlevy good day.

SECRETARY HEIL.

A reporter called Secretary Heil, of the gas board, out of the Young Men's Democratic meeting last night and showed him the following sentence in an evening paper:

"A well known Democrat, and at the same time a warm friend of Colonel Franzheim, stated to a News reporter that he was familiar with the facts of the case, and that he was convinced that whatever irregularities there were in the operations of the gas office during Mr. Franzheim's incumbency as secretary, were due more to the carelessness of another official than to Mr. Franzheim, and that the latter had not at any time profited one cent by any of the irregularities."

Mr. Heil had not before seen this, he said, but when his attention was called to it he agreed with the reporter that it might be, and probably would be, construed to mean him, as he was in the office with Mr. Franzheim and succeeded him as secretary.

Mr. Heil said there never was a discrepancy nor apparent discrepancy due to any official's carelessness. If anybody had anything to say about him he wanted it said openly. Nobody, of

course, suspects Mr. Heil of any complicity in this bad, and business.

Mr. Heil refused, as he had done before, to answer any questions as to the alleged shortage by Mr. Franzheim.

THE CASE REVIEWED.

No Step Taken to Investigate the Charges in Eight Days.

It will be remembered that the charge that Mr. Franzheim was short in his accounts, first made by fellow Democrats to defeat him for the nomination for sheriff, was so widely talked about that on Tuesday night, October 25, Franzheim, to quiet the talk, demanded of Council an investigation. His petition was strangely referred to the gas trustees and the council committee on lights. The gas trustees are Messrs. H. H. Dunlevy and William H. Shaffer, Democrats, and A. J. Schultz, Republican.

The council committee on lights is composed of the following:

Farrell, Campbell, Kenney, Verheller, Pollock, Kreiter, Robinson, Craig.

Messrs. Robinson and Craig are Republicans and all others Democrats. Mr. Farrell is chairman of the committee and Mr. Dunlevy president of the board of trustees. That is to say the charges against the Democratic nominee for sheriff, of which he demanded an investigation, were referred to a joint body composed of eight Democrats and three Republicans, and of the eleven men three are themselves interested in the matter and have knowledge of the things at issue.

On the same evening Capt. Thomas Prince, a member of Council from the Seventh ward, presented to that body a preamble and resolutions in which the facts were to some extent embodied. This was tabled by the Democratic members after an attempt to refer it to the same committee as the petition of Mr. Franzheim had failed of adoption.

Eight full days have passed, and the petition of Mr. Franzheim remains unacted upon. Why no step has been taken to gratify his own expressed desire for an investigation nobody who is posted will explain, and the public can only draw its own inference.

IF CLEVELAND IS ELECTED

A Syndicate Will Purchase Nova Scotia Mines and Operate Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The Press has the following: A prominent West Virginia coal operator, who has his office in this city, stated yesterday that he believed in the event of Cleveland's election next week all of the eastern states would be supplied with coal from Nova Scotia.

"I know," he said, "that a syndicate of Boston capitalists have secured options on all of the coal mines in Nova Scotia. Some time ago I saw a dispatch from Boston in a Philadelphia paper, saying that such a syndicate had been formed and that Henry M. Whitney was at the head of it. I immediately wrote to one of the large mine owners in Nova Scotia and asked him if there was any truth in the report."

"A few days ago I received a reply from that gentleman, and said that the syndicate had secured an option upon all of the mines in Nova Scotia. If Cleveland is elected this syndicate will purchase the mines on the belief that the tariff will be removed from coal. Their object is to get the market of the New England states."

IAMS' CASE

Nearing the End—Hearings of Court Not Favorable to Him.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 2.—To-day was the fifth and probably the last day for the Iams case, and there was a marked decrease in attendance. Colonel Hawkins was recalled, and said on cross-examination that it was not a fact that the President from year to year fixes the punishment to be inflicted in the United States army.

"Do you say Colonel Streator was justified in assaulting Iams while he was in the guard house under the articles of war, which provide that soldiers shall be tried by court-martial for any crime before being punished?"

The witness said he believed Colonel Streator was justified in administering the punishment.

R. W. Herbert, a newspaper reporter, testified that Iams told him he would "get even with General Snowden and would shoot Colonel Streator the first time he saw him."

Sergeant Ludwig, of Company I, Tenth regiment, said he was sergeant of the guard July 23. He was present when Iams was disciplined. He was asked what part he took in the discipline.

Attorney John D. Watson warned him not to commit himself, but the attorney for the defendants intimated it was an effort merely to scare the witness.

Judge Porter ruled that if he was obeying orders from his superior officers in the efforts to maintain discipline he was all right. When troops are called out to quell a riot they are in a state of war, and the orders of the superior officers must be obeyed. If necessary to quell a mutiny, he could kill a man in the act committing mutiny.

Captain H. C. Cuthbert, of the Tenth regiment, said he saw Iams tied up by the thumbs and stated how it was done. He said the balls of Iams' feet were on the ground and his heels not more than an inch from the ground.

Dr. Ullum, assistant surgeon of the Tenth regiment, created some excitement in the court room by stating that when Iams was cut down he told the prosecutor to feign sickness, so that the regiment would have the impression that he had been severely punished.

It is thought the case can be finished to-morrow, as the defense has but very few more witnesses to call.

Nearly all the rulings made by Judge Porter to-day touching the authority of military commanders to inflict summary punishment upon members of their command for breaches of discipline, have been favorable to the defendant.

FORCED TO ASIGN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—David Goodman, dealer in shirts, underwear and men's furnishings at 234 Madison street, confessed the judgment to-day to the American Trust and Savings for \$16,750. Friends of Mr. Goodman say he is perfectly solvent as his assets are in the neighborhood of \$200,000 while his liabilities do not exceed \$125,000. An attachment on two stores which Mr. Goodman operates in South Dakota where he is a non-resident caused the banks in this city to take action against him for their own protection.

THEY MAY CLASH.

Attorney General Miller's Instructions to U. S. Marshals

UNDER THE BRADLEY DECISION

Causes Lieut.-Governor Sheehan to Issue an Address

TO NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Which is Decidedly Inflammatory and May Provoke a Conflict Between the Authorities—The Tammany Tigers are Afraid of an Honest Ballot and a Fair Count—Wanamaker Speaks to an Immense Audience in Indiana.

New York, Nov. 2.—Within the twenty-four hours last passed birth has been given to elements which may come together in this city on election day with a sharp crash.

One of the elements referred to is the announced adherence by Attorney General Miller to the custom of the past under Judge Bradley's decision, in accordance with which federal supervisors of election have passed anywhere they deemed wise within the election enclosure. The other and opposing element lies in the fact that Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, chairman of the New York state Democratic campaign committee, has printed an address to Democrats in the state, in which he cites Judge Brewer's decision, and he calls on Democrats to see to it that the federal supervisors do not enter the booths.

Judge Brewer, of the United States supreme court, has ruled that such officers have no right to enter booths or go behind the enclosure where the ballot boxes are.

Secretary D. Freest, of the Democratic state committee, speaking to-day of Mr. Miller's circular to the federal supervisors, and of Mr. Sheehan's opposing order to Democrats of this state, said he believed that federal supervisors had no right in the booths, and they would not be allowed to go there. He said the Democrats would see to it that they stayed outside the enclosure where the booths and ballot boxes are. And this construction foreshadows the possible clash of the two elements referred to, on Tuesday next.

In his address Mr. Sheehan says: "Democrats enforce this provision of the law to the letter and stand upon rights as American citizens."

DEMOCRATS WILL RESIST.

It is believed here that taking this as authority, the Democratic election officials of this city particularly will make stubborn resistance to federal officials, if they trench upon the lines Mr. Sheehan has officially marked out in opposition to the directions contained in the attorney general's circular issued under the Bradley decision.

That this outcome is anticipated by the Federal officials of this city is evidenced by the fact that U. S. Marshal Jacobus of this city to-day sent a telegram to Acting Attorney General Aldrich, calling attention to what he designated the "inflammatory proclamation of the lieutenant governor."

In regard to the presence of Federal supervisors at polling booths Mr. Aldrich responded that he had nothing to say about the proclamation except to refer to the policy of the government on this question, as outlined in the instructions issued to marshals, supervisors, etc., yesterday. He telegraphed Marshal Jacobus this afternoon to be governed by the instructions contained in that circular.

ACCORDING TO LAW.

It has been to-day ascertained that the law officers of the department of justice at Washington carefully examined the statutes and opinions rendered in questions arising out of alleged violations of election statutes before yesterday's circular was issued by Attorney General Miller, ex parte, Siebold et al., which is relied on as conclusive of the paramount rights of federal authority, wherever any conflict arises with respect to the conduct of national and state officers at election for representatives in Congress.

The opinion delivered by the late Justice Bradley in this case has become celebrated, and it is probably quoted more often than any other opinion in arguments before the United States supreme court, it being applied to almost all cases where there is an alleged conflict between federal and state law. Mr. Aldrich, the solicitor general, holds that the respective right of federal and state authorities is clearly defined in this case.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALABAMA MARSHALS.

The leaders of both parties to-day have been informed from Washington that acting Attorney General Aldrich sent the following telegram to U. S. Marshal Walker, at Montgomery, Ala., this afternoon:

"See last paragraph of circular mailed yesterday. Use your discretion, remembering and so instructing your deputies that they are peace officers and not partisans, and that the law was enacted to secure a free and honest ballot and a fair count."

This was in response to a letter from Marshal Walker received this morning in which he said: "I will thank you to notify me by wire if I shall exercise my own judgment as to the number of special deputy marshals to be appointed in Montgomery and Mobile coming under the head of cities of 20,000 inhabitants or more. I ask you for the reason that it will be a difficult matter to find a sufficient number of men that could be relied upon in case there is a riot or disturbance on the day of election, and I would be glad to know the full extent of my authority in order that I may select a sufficient number."

THE FUR MAY FLY.

Thus, with the Federal officials plucky led by Supervisor John I. Davenport, and with the Democratic state officials made of combative timber, it is not unlikely that the fur may fly in this city on Tuesday.

Both parties in Brooklyn are completing their arrangements for the closing rallies of the campaign. A grand

mass meeting of the Democrats will be held to-morrow (Thursday) night at the Academy of Music, which will be addressed by Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio.

Minister Patrick Egan will address the Republicans at the Clermont Avenue rink on Saturday night. Republicans in all the wards will parade on Friday night.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW

Dissects Ex-President Cleveland's Hypocritical Lennox Lyceum Speech.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew spoke here this evening. He said:

I have read with great interest the speech made by Mr. Cleveland at the Lennox Lyceum, in New York city last evening. It is characterized by an unusual clearness of statement and charges. It calmly ignores all pending issues and puts to the front a new question: The tariff is only incidentally referred to; the "force" bill, the state bank currency proposition, the money question and reciprocity are not even hinted at.

It is evident that the Democratic leader regards his party as already beaten on the tariff, reciprocity and state bank currency, and abandons them.

The attention of the country is challenged by an ex-President of the United States, and a candidate for reelection, to the corruption of the franchises and the large sums which are raised for campaign purposes and the manner in which they are expended.

On the general proposition of the danger and immorality of these vast expenditures in presidential campaigns there can be no division of opinion. It is unfortunately true that large sums are raised by both parties for political purposes, and larger than are legitimately required except that the efforts of each organization stimulate corresponding industry in the same direction by the other. Mr. Cleveland himself was so impressed by this in his last canvass that though then President of the United States and a comparatively poor man, he contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic fund, and has done the same this time.

There were sitting upon the platform when Mr. Cleveland spoke not less than half a dozen gentlemen who could have told him the exact facts of the situation. They knew that the amounts alleged to have been contributed to, and to be in the possession of the Republican national committee have been purposely and grossly exaggerated, while the sums raised by the Democratic committee are constantly under-estimated. The sums ascribed to Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick and their friends are the fictions of campaign imagination. Neither of these gentlemen really has contributed a dollar.

The Democrats have been able to raise an unusual amount of money regardless of the civil service rules. The assessments have never been so remorselessly pressed. Every Democratic officeholder has been taxed 10 per cent upon his salary. The pay roll of the city of New York amounts to \$17,000,000 a year, while the pay roll in the state is very large.

The assessments from these sources alone are greater than the entire sum in the possession of the Republican national committee. That has been supplemented by at least half a million of dollars, which has been raised by half a dozen well known Democrats. If Mr. Cleveland is kept in ignorance by his party managers of the conditions as they exist in order that he may make statements of the kind contained in his Lenox Lyceum speech against the funds, or their uses in the hands of the Republican committee. The Democratic committee which have deceived him and are endeavoring through him to deceive the country should receive through public sentiment and its popular expression at the polls, the punishment of which they deserve."

WANAMAKER SPEAKS

To a Large and Intelligent Audience at Frankfort, Indiana.

FRANKFORT, IND., Nov. 2.—By far the largest meeting of the campaign was held in this city to-day, the attraction being Postmaster General Wanamaker. Several thousand people were at the depot when he arrived and gave him a rousing welcome. He was immediately driven to the Columbia theatre, which was packed to the walk with an intelligent audience.

Mr. Wanamaker's speech was largely in commendation of President Harrison's administration, citing the various things it had accomplished. He also paid a tribute to Secretary Blaine, Mr. Russett and several other members of the cabinet, and modestly referred to matters in the postoffice department. He admonished his hearers of the importance of every Indiana Republican doing his duty for the Hoosier State, and said that a vote against Harrison would be a failure to endorse his administration, and he could not see where a reasonable man could fail to do this. The remainder of his speech was a brief review of the monetary and tariff issues, and was a forcible presentation of the same. The speaker left here at 1:30 for Muncie, where he speaks to-morrow.

McKinley at Towanda, Pa.

TOWANDA, PA., Nov. 2.—Governor McKinley spoke here to-day to an immense audience. It is estimated that 8,000 visitors were in town. He dwelt particularly upon the tariff issue and the wild cat money theory of the Democrats. At the conclusion of his remarks Gov. McKinley at once left for Scranton.

An Early Morning Blaze on the South Side.

An alarm from box 41 called the fire department out at 2:30 this morning. The fire was at John F. Miller's cigar store, 2149 Market street, and started in the cellar, of supposed incendiary origin. The department soon had the blaze under control. The loss is insignificant.

At Wadsworth, Ala., a train on the logging railroad jumped the track at a water tank, knocking the tank on a car containing forty laborers. Fifteen men were hurt, two of whom have since died from their injuries.

"Do you enjoy football?" he asked of the man who sat next him at the game. "Some." "Are you a player?" "No. I'm a surgeon."—Washington Star.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.

The Scotch Express Smashes Into A Freight Train.

FIRE ADDED TO THE HORRORS

Of the Wreck—Bodies Recovered Burned Beyond All Resemblance to Humanity—The Remains of Thirteen Dead Persons Have Been Taken from the Charred Mass. Many Miraculous Escapes—Fatal Accident on the Mersey Railroad. Three Killed and Fifty Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—An appalling railway accident occurred early this morning near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, by which at least thirteen persons were killed and a large number injured. The express train which leaves Edinburgh every evening for London was running at full speed as it approached Thirsk, when ahead of it appeared a heavily laden goods train. The engineer of the express train reversed his engine and put on the brakes, but the momentum of the heavy express was too great, and it dashed into the goods train, making a most horrible wreck.

To add to the horror the carriages caught fire and were destroyed. A large number of persons from near by places were soon at the scene and did everything possible to extricate the dead and injured. The scene at the wreck was pitiable. Some of the bodies taken out of the debris had been burned beyond all semblance to humanity. This will render the identification of the dead in some cases extremely difficult if not altogether impossible. A wrecking train was dispatched to the scene as soon as the fact of the disaster became known. A number of physicians were carried to the wreck and they at once devoted themselves to relieving the sufferings of the injured.

In an interview the Marquis of Tweeddale said that at the time of the accident the express train was traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The freight train into which the express ran was loaded with iron. The former train was going slow. If it had been stationary the results of the collision in view of the enormous weight and power of resistance would have been far more serious. The force was severe, smashing the engine and tender of the express train and the carriage next to them, but the parlor car in which the Marquis of Tweeddale and Marquis of Huntley were sitting withstood the shock, although its forward end was knocked off. The passengers in the parlor coach were all asleep when the collision occurred. It was a marvel that they all escaped as well as they did.

Besides the Marquis of Tweeddale, and the Marquis of Huntley, there were in the Pullman coach General Lambton and Mr. Kynoch, a railway director. Lady Stewart was in another carriage. All got a severe shaking up.

Among the dead is Capt. Duncan McLeod, of the Forty-second Highlanders, who was proceeding to Australia.

The cause of the accident has not yet been definitely decided upon but the fog was undoubtedly an important factor. The latest news is that more bodies have been found in the wreckage. It is certain that thirteen persons were killed. The marquis said he understood that the accident was due to a signal man being asleep.

ESCAPED ONE DANGER

To Fall Into Another—Fatal Collision on the Mersey Road.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Many of the people people who were on the Birkenhead ferryboat last night, when it collided with the ship Eurydice, had hardly got over their scare on that occasion when they met with an accident that was far more serious in its results.

A large number of these people boarded a train on the Mersey railway. As the train was leaving the ferry station it ran into an engine and was wrecked. Three of the passengers were killed and fifty injured. It is thought that some of the injured will die. Many of the injured passengers refused to continue their journey, fearing that a further accident might befall them.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA DEAD.

He is Found Unconscious on the Street. He Dies in a Hospital.

PORTLAND, ORE., Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Schwatka died in a hospital here to-day.

When found Schwatka was lying on the sidewalk in an apparent drunken stupor. All efforts to arouse him were futile. The two ounce vial found near him was about half full of laudanum. He was carried to a hotel where a further attempt to awake him was made without avail. He manifested symptoms of opium poison and a physician was summoned, who ordered him conveyed to the hospital where after a few minutes he expired. He never regained consciousness.

Lieutenant Schwatka has of late been troubled with a stomach complaint and was in the habit of taking laudanum to allay the pain. Last night he was attending a meeting of the Stevenson Club, and while there complained to a friend that his stomach was "killing him." He then went to a drug store and purchased a two-ounce bottle of laudanum, remarking to the clerk that he was a graduate of a medical college, and that he was accustomed to taking fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum when his stomach was troubled. When he last night he appeared in a cheerful mood, and gave no evidence that he contemplated suicide. The theory that he committed suicide is fast giving away to one that he took an overdose of laudanum by accident.

The Last One Resigns.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Nov. 2.—Hon. Edward Carroll, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, has withdrawn. This leaves the contest to be fought out by the Peoples' party and Republican candidates.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, light local shower, followed by fair weather Tuesday afternoon or night; variable winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

At Wheeling: 58° at 8 A. M., 62° at 12 M., 65° at 4 P. M., 66° at 8 P. M., 64° at 12 M. Weather—Changeable.